

**THE WOMAN JUMPED.**

The latter immediately presented the facts to Secretary Olney, who called on

...fearing he would be acquitted, decided to lynch him.

With these matters out of the way

the | was so badly injured that she had  
the | beached.

Colorado and Northern New Mexi

to Russia by China.









Next Monday evening the young men of the Los Angeles Athletic Club will give their vaudeville performance at the Los Angeles Theater. Rehearsals have been under way for the past two months, and neither trouble or expense have been spared to make the show a success from every point of view. Music, both vocal and instrumental, by some of the best artists of the city, vaudeville specialties, boxing, wrestling, fencing and acrobatic work by the active members of the club, and a little one-act comedy entitled "The Dorkie Jubilee," introducing plantation music, songs and dances, will go far toward furnishing one of the best amateur entertainments ever held in the city. The programme of the evening, an entertainment includes selections by the Venable Lady Mandolin Orchestra; solo, V. A. Magnin; boxing, "Prof." Dempsey and Walter McStay; club quartette; band solo, Rolla Gardner; Swiss wrestling match between two out of three falls, L. Tasche of Switzerland and F. S. S. of Texas; fencing points, Don Brockaway, Seventh Regiment and C. E. McStay; Aravello Guitar Club; song and dances, E. D. Chapman and Bert J. Palmer; acrobatic specialties by F. W. Scott, C. F. Foote and W. B. Sheekley; grand finale introducing Angelo City Quartette and the Hulton's Band and Guitar Club in plantation songs and music; W. M. Manning in songs and recitations; and members of the club in jig-dancing and hoedowns.

The colors of the East Side Cycling Club will be very much in evidence on the evening, as they have been in two full runs in the park and will attend in a body. The tickets are meeting with a big demand, and every seat is expected to be sold by next Monday.

Billy Kennedy, a husky-looking heavyweight from Fresno, is in the city looking for a chance to display his pugilistic proclivities. He may be given an opportunity to show his prowess at one of the club "smokers" in the near future.

At a meeting of the board of directors last Wednesday evening twenty-seven new members were admitted to the club, and there are at the present writing thirty-six applications awaiting the action of the board. There is yet to be considered by Dr. W. F. Kennedy, ex-president of the club, and John Brink, the incumbent, will yet decide to give a song and dance at the coming vaudeville entertainment at the Los Angeles Theater. The doctor is very nimble of foot, and an excellent singer, and his vaudeville-weight success is not at all slow, he has some doubts as to his ability to please a fastidious audience in this line. John was a boxer, and a flinch when it came to a bout with the gloves, but when it comes to facing a regiment armed with "bouquets" he is somewhat inclined to draw the line. The Athletic Club's fine new building on South Spring is now on the verge of completion. The work of the line, and unfinished work on the lockers and bowling alleys, the carpenter work is complete. The decorators have already taken charge of the rooms, and the fixtures are being put in place. The club has decided to give as an opening a grand reception to its lady friends, to be followed by a "boxer" night. During the same week the club will give one of its popular "boxer" nights and every athlete in the city knows what that means.

#### FAMOUS STALLIONS.

Horses that have won thousands for their owners.

The public money, run for on all the racetracks in the United States in 1895, amounted to \$3,085,523 in purses and stakes, for which the get of 769 stallions contending for the honors won seventy-three stallions whose get won upward of \$10,000 during the year, and of these seventy-three there were nine bred in California, twelve in England, two in New Zealand, and one in Australia. Of the seventy-three whose get won over \$10,000, no less than nineteen were either sons or grandsons of the English stallion, Lexington, imported in 1861 by W. H. Cameron of New York, which shows conclusively that Lexington was the best horse of his kind ever bred. In addition to the above there are five California stallions whose progeny won over \$5000, but fell inside the \$10,000 mark.

Of the stallions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, the following have the amount of their get, as having been won by their get, marked "a," were bred in England; "b," in New Zealand; "c," in Australia, and "d," in the United States.

Albert (a), \$10,190; Apache (a), \$14,145; Bishop (a), \$20,175; Blane, \$10,190; Blue Eyes, \$10,170; Blazes, \$4,642; Brutus (a), \$35,220; Bunnymann (a), \$24,107 (a), \$44,070; Darenb (a), \$30,415; Deceiver (a), \$24,575; Duke of Montrose, \$23,750; Duke of Norfolk, \$24,575; Emperor of Norfolk (a), \$24,575; Enoch (a), \$60,275; Falsetto, \$10,170; Paradoxe, \$15,555; Faustus, \$24,490; Flambeau, \$17,415; Fonso, \$4,675; Gano, \$12,420; George Kinney, \$13,975; Great Tom (a), \$13,920; Hanover, \$10,605; Harry O'Fallon, \$25,800; Hayden Edwards, \$12,775; Hymus, \$13,915; Hinde, \$47,250; Hyder Ali, \$15,685; H. Used (a), \$12,300; Inspector B., \$15,650; Iroquois, \$24,805; Jim Johnson, \$13,225; Jim Gore, \$14,155; Joe Hooker (a), \$21,530; Julien, \$11,250; Knight of Ellerslie, \$17,600; Kyrie Daly (a), \$14,780; Leonatus, \$40,915; Linden, \$13,920; Lexington, \$10,170; Longfellow, \$22,305; Luke Blackburn, \$17,920; Macdoug, \$19,315; Mariner (a), \$23,600; Midlothian (a), \$20,000; Mifer, \$10,100; W. Pickwick (a), \$21,445; Onondaga, \$22,735; Pirate of Pensance (a), \$17,255; Powhattan, \$10,000; Prince of Norfolk, \$12,305; Ransom (a), \$14,600; Rayon O'Or (a), \$23,675; Strathmore, \$44,445; The Bard, \$13,435; Three Cheers, \$14,600; Tremont, \$17,705; Volante, \$10,000; Voltigeur, \$20,000; Wagoner, \$24,030; Wildfire, \$20,005; Woodlands (a), \$15,512; Rossington (a), \$15,222; Salvator, \$22,435; Senation, \$25,525; Sir Dixon, \$22,435; Sir Modred (a), \$71,445; Spendthrift, \$47,920; Springbok, \$15,650; St. Blaise (a), \$22,435; St. Saviour, \$10,040.

The curious part of the proposition is to see how the whole business is cut up. In 1889 the French horse Rayon O'Or stood at the head of the list with \$123,000 to his credit. Sir Modred being second, and Longfellow third. In 1890, St. Blaise headed the list and Sid Modred was fourth. In 1891, Longfellow was the premier, and in 1892, Iroquois was in the lead, with the largest amount ever won up to that

time that the returns from 1896 are all in the proportion to be much larger than it was last year. So far as Southern California is concerned, her showing is small to what it will be when the young Martineburgs, Cliveburgs, Dumcombes and Nemads begin to sport silk. The money won in 1895 by the get of Lexington was as follows: Emperor of Norfolk, \$34,000; Gano, \$1,420; Argyle, \$1515; Verano, \$3755; The Hook, (dead), \$2450; Amigo, \$2210; Rutherford, \$1385; Grinstead, \$5550; Revellie, \$1590; Convent, \$815; Plenty, \$3755; Batchelor, \$250; Beaconsfield, \$125; total, \$77,720.

This is not as big a showing as the Santa Anita farm could have made alone in 1886, when Grinstead was in his prime and all horses were owned by him and Grinstead is long since past. I shall miss my reckoning very badly, however, if the statistics for 1896 do not show over \$100,000 to the credit of Southern California stock-farmers.

#### NEWS OF CYCLING.

**Prospect of Entries for the Coming Relay Race.**

The remarkable interest taken in the relay race at San Francisco yesterday will be no doubt, in a few weeks when the Associated Cycling Clubs of Southern California is to conduct a similar event, over a course extending from the Plaza, in this city, to Riverside, a distance of about seventy miles. The East Side Cycling Club has already selected its representatives for the race, and the other clubs are busy making their own decisions upon men in the next few days. The out-of-town wheelmen are making active preparations for the event, and many of the local clubs are making their own decisions upon men in the next few days.

During the lifetime of Robert Atchison, a man could go to his yearly annual sales at Woodburn and buy ten yearlings by Lexington, with an absolute certainty that at least three of them would turn out to be stakes horses. Such has not been the case with any other stallion kept for sale in America, though his progeny has been sold in Lexington's day. For, although Lexington is in point of extreme speed, they came to the front with a greater degree of regularity. Lexington is the only horse that ever got the American winner of an English derby or St. Leger, with the St. James Palace and Prince of Wales stakes at Ascot thrown in.

In 1893, there were thirteen stallions in America with over \$50,000 to their credit, and four were sons of Lexington, and two were sons of Imp. Australian, who got the dam Iroquois. The list then stood as follows: Elmayer, by Alister, \$24,335; Sir Modred, by Traducer, \$16,197; Iroquois, by Lexington, \$17,575; W. Pickwick, by Hermil, \$14,145; Spendthrift, by Australian, \$10,340; St. Blaise, by Hermil, \$10,375; Fonso, by King Alfonso, \$33,480; Longfellow, by Lexington, \$22,305; Onondaga, by Lexington, \$22,735; Hay, by Australian, \$24,335; Rayon O'Or, by Flagolet, \$70,375; Midlothian, by Strathmore, \$22,340.

How times have changed. In 1893, Domino, by Himyar, won \$17,730, or nearly \$120,000 more than the entire amount credited to his sire last year, while Sir Modred had \$12,375 to his credit in three seasons from \$12,375 to \$24,335, and he only a seventeen-year-old horse. Longfellow had three times as much as he had in 1893, and he was only a yearling when he was sold, when most horses' breeding power is gone altogether; and Spendthrift had \$16,880 in that year, as against \$47,920 in 1895, the least decision of \$12,375 to his credit in three seasons from \$12,375 to \$24,335, and he only a seventeen-year-old horse. Longfellow had three times as much as he had in 1893, and he was only a yearling when he was sold, when most horses' breeding power is gone altogether; and Spendthrift had \$16,880 in that year, as against \$47,920 in 1895, the least decision of \$12,375 to his credit in three seasons from \$12,375 to \$24,335, and he only a seventeen-year-old horse.

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caused, but, as the Athletic Club people have the decision in the matter, Manning will do doubt have to content himself with continuing to enjoy a round of peace, though he might be given a show.

**Pleasant Athletics.**

The athletic events on Thursday, April 23, at Athletic Park are attracting considerable attention from professionals and amateurs. The variety of the well-selected programme brings this feature within the range of every lover of athletic games and sports.

A great many entries have been received, and the different prizes will be hotly contested for. The series closes next Wednesday, and those who desire to compete are urgently requested to enter their names before four o'clock with R. W. Fridman at the Chamber of Commerce.

#### EAGER TO FIGHT.

**MAULIFFE AND LAVIGNE BREATHE FORTH MUTUAL DEFIANCE.**

Lavigne Will First Meet Burge. Then One More Great Battle for the Lightweight Championship of the World—Mauliffe not a "Back Number."

The recent six-round draw between Kid Lavigne and myself at Madison Square Garden is as unsatisfactory to me as it is to the public. I want to meet the great little champion of Michigan in a battle to a finish to decide, once and for all, the lightweight championship of the world. I am, and have been for ten years, the holder of that title. I will meet him at his own game, and retreat or side step on occasion. I will employ strategy as well as force. Good generalship wins most battles. With fierce rushes, like Lavigne, it is absolutely necessary, and that is how I expect to win, after a hard and severe contest, for the Michigan Kid, I well know, will never quit while breath and sense remain. If I win I shall be ready to fight the much-vaunted Dick Burge of England, and determine whether an Englishman or an American is to be the lightweight champion of the world. Win or lose, that will be my last battle. I shall then either become a bookmaker at the track or open up a hotel in Brooklyn or New York. But though I then retire—I hope an undefeated member of the trio of "three jacks"—I shall always take a deep interest in the good old game and help along as best I may all worthy aspirants for the title.

In response to these remarks from Mauliffe, the "Kid" Lavigne delivers himself of the following ultimatum:

**THE "KID" HEARD FROM.**

Jack Mauliffe is not a back number by any means. The showing he made with me in our six-round bout the other night proved that. He must have been a hummer ten years ago, when he met Jim Carney, Harry Gilmore, Jimmy the "three jacks" and other good ones. His trial with me proves that he is just as clever and almost as speedy as ever. Whether he can go the distance or not is a question. He thinks he can, and that he would be able to conquer me in a finish fight. I do not think I could have finished him in fifteen minutes, but I am sure I could have done so in ten minutes.

But to return to business: I am willing to meet Lavigne, within a reasonable period, for \$10,000 a side and the \$5000 purse offered by the Eureka Athletic Club of Chicago, and I will accept the establishment in place, because, as the sporting world knows, I have a broken right arm, which is now rapidly mending, and I am sure I can win the title of world champion with my left hand.

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...THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY...

## La Flor de Vallens

INCOMPARABLE

INCOMPARABLE

## Clear Havana Cigars

KINGSBAKER BROS. & CO., Distributors - Los Angeles, Cal.

Each Cigar banded to prevent substitution.

Joe Walcott. He took a hammering when we enter the ring, and he is three or four inches taller. Friends have endeavored to keep me from meeting him, saying that he is far too big for me, and that I should not jeopardize my reputation, or my friends' money. But I am not built that way. "Nothing ventured, nothing won" is my motto. Most people thought I had no chance with Joe Walcott, the terrible "black demon," yet I whipped him in fifteen rounds, and never gave him completely out in two or three more. Walcott had been touring the country with George Dixon, knocking out middleweights and heavyweights. Walcott although only five feet, one inch in height, is as big around the chest as John L. Sullivan, and has arms as pithy as most men's legs. Jack

jockey, is now training at the Lewis farm in Ulster county, N. Y., and endeavoring to reduce his weight to 122 pounds.

It is announced that there is a break between the A.A.U. and L.A.W. on account of the latter granting a race-meet sanction to the Press Cycle Club of Buffalo.

Buck Ewing has a new scheme. He wants the error column dropped out of the scores. Buck is afraid that some of his record players will look too much upon the error column when it is full.

There will be quite a change in the Harvard football methods this fall. The eleven will line up for play only three times a week and alternate days will be given up to a light form of exercise differing in every way from football.

Here is the way Frank McKee now talks of his stay at the actor. "Amos was such a frappe that every time he entered the theater the steam-pipes perspired ice water. He is such a chill that he could put on a linen duster and a golf hat and discover the North Pole."

W. H. Clearwater, the world's champion pool player, and Alfred de Oro have been matched to play for the continuous pool championship of the world and \$500 a side. The contest will take place in Pittsburgh within the next thirty days. Ely, the famous player, has posted a forfeit to play the winner.

John C. Bell, chairman of the Pennsylvania Football Council, states that arrangements have been made with Cornell for the annual football match between the representative eleven of the two colleges. The match was played on Franklin field, notwithstanding the Cornell men made a hard fight to secure it for Ithaca.

The spring practice of the Harvard football squad began last Monday. Capt. Wrightington issued a call to the new men only, and twenty freshmen and others who had never before played on Franklin field, notwithstanding the Cornell men made a hard fight to secure it for Ithaca.

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GEORGE KID LAVIGNE—"I SHALL PROBABLY GO INTO ACTIVE TRAINING AT ONCE."

McAuliffe dodged him, as he also did the Englishman. He thought they were too big. The old Coleridge Athletic Club offered a \$40,000 purse for the pair to fight for, but the moment Jack caught sight of the Englishman, who was above him three inches or more, he insisted upon fighting at the lightweight limit, 133 pounds











**The Times-Mirror Company,**  
PUBLISHERS OF  
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## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

**LOS ANGELES—Anna Fuller Concert.**  
**BURBANK—Pineapple.**  
**ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.**  
The Times will be sent for "La Fiesta week," including the great special Fiesta edition, for 20 cents to any address in the United States. Each day's proceedings will be fully reported and elaborately illustrated. Order early to "avoid the rush."

## THE COUNCIL AND THE HARBOR QUESTION.

Today it is expected that the City Council will take some action in regard to the motion which was rushed through that body on Monday last, favoring the acceptance of the ignominious compromise which certain persons, acting in the interest of the Southern Pacific Company, are endeavoring to force upon our people.

The members of the Council know well that in passing this resolution they were acting in direct opposition to the wishes of nine-tenths of the citizens. It was a direct slap in the face of their constituents, to whom they owe their election to office, and whom they are supposed to represent.

This insult cannot be allowed to go unregarded or unremedied. The resolution has been sent out by those who procured its passage, as the expression of opinion of the city government of Los Angeles, which it is not. The resolution was rushed through by a trick, and a majority of the Councilmen express their disapproval of it. It is their duty, as well as their interest, to see that the matter is taken up in today's session and the evil that was worked on Monday last is undone, as far as that is possible. The Council, in this action, has outraged the citizens of Los Angeles, and the citizens now demand, as they have a right to demand, that members shall show how they stand on the question.

It will not be sufficient that the matter shall be glossed over, or the action of the Council left to stand as it is, with perhaps a weak apology. Members must place themselves clearly on record, and either avow or disclaim their approval of a resolution that was adopted for the purpose of being telegraphed to Washington to give aid and comfort to those who are fighting against the interests of the people of Los Angeles. Nothing less than this will satisfy our citizens—nothing less should satisfy them.

Moreover, until a denial has been made citizens will be justified in concluding that Parker, the Mayor's clerk, who worked this trick, did so with the knowledge and approval of his superior. If this is not so, Mr. Rader should lose no time in placing the responsibility where it belongs. Why was this telegram sent to Washington by the Mayor's clerk instead of by the City Clerk who is also Clerk of the Council? (Copy of telegram.)

**LOS ANGELES (Cal.), April 6, 1896.**  
Senator S. M. White, Senate, Washington, D. C. At a regular meeting of Los Angeles City Council, held this 6th day of April, 1896, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted: "That the interests of this city demand all the harbor facilities we can secure, and to that end we urge that the proposed appropriation of three million dollars for the harbor at Santa Monica be made." (Originally wired to the committees of both Senate and House.)

**W. F. PARKER,**  
Mayor's clerk.  
As a matter of fact, City Clerk Luckenbach refused to forward the foregoing dispatch, or any dispatch, announcing the faked and fraudulent action of the City Council, taken at the instance of "Hizoner" or Hizoners' hired man. Before the people of Los Angeles get through with this matter, some people may discover that they are not quite so smart as they imagine.

There is but one way in which the City Council can right itself—that is by reversing its action of last Monday, revoking the fraudulently-obtained action, or expunging the misrepresenting resolution from the records.

## SENATOR WHITE SPEAKS.

The following clear and outspoken statements by Senator White, as wired to the San Francisco Examiner, are reproduced from that Journal of Saturday last:

**WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senator** White said today in regard to the deep-water harbor project in Los Angeles county:

"I have always favored San Pedro as a harbor site. My preference includes not only the inner project, but likewise the deep harbor. I base my preference upon the superior merit of San Pedro, and the evidence upon which I have reached this conclusion is, briefly, as follows:

"First—For many years, reaching a period prior to American occupation, San Pedro was recognized as preferable to all others by early shippers who traded in hides, etc., the early produce of the country.

"Second—When Los Angeles commenced to develop commerce steamships which pulled up and down the coast touched at that point exclusively.

"Third—When Senator Jones com-

## A WORD TO HONEST DISSENTERS.

The Times does not deny that there are a few good citizens among us, not interested in or affiliated with the corporation that is fighting the free harbor, who claim that it would be foolish for us to sacrifice the present chance of obtaining a large appropriation for a government deep-water harbor even, if it is to be located at Mr. Huntington's site. We recognize the existence of these few exceptions to the rule and are willing to admit their good faith, but we must repeat that we cannot understand how any loyal citizen of Los Angeles can be willing to jeopardize the commercial prosperity of the city and surrounding country for the sake of hastening an appropriation which should have come to us before and must come to us soon if we are only true to Los Angeles and ourselves.

If it were simply a question of choice between the two rival locations of San Pedro and Santa Monica for a harbor, there would be little need for argument on part of the people of Los Angeles. Other things being equal, it is probable that nine-tenths of our citizens would prefer Santa Monica. It is more directly in the line of the city's growth; it is popular as a favorite seaside resort, and extending from the city to Santa Monica is one of the most attractive valleys in Southern California, already traversed by an electric road. Yet, in spite of these facts, at least nine-tenths of our citizens are deliberately opposed to the location of the government deep-water harbor at Santa Monica. Why is this? There must be some good reason for such a practical unanimity of sentiment, when a contrary opinion would be expected.

There are two good and sufficient reasons. In the first place, San Pedro has been twice endorsed as by far the best site of the two for commercial and military purposes by the United States engineers. The second and most important reason is that the harbor at Santa Monica would be under the control of a railroad corporation which has done more to retard the growth of the northern part of the State than all other causes combined, a corporation which is doing its utmost to add Southern California to the domain over which it exercises almost despotic sway.

For these reasons we repeat that, while admitting the good faith and good intentions of those few honest citizens who recommend the acceptance of Mr. Huntington's compromise, which entails the abandonment of that for which we have so long contended, we are at the same time unable to comprehend how such views can be held by loyal citizens of Los Angeles who fully realize the effect that the acceptance of their advice would have on the commercial future of this section.

**CUNNING MR. HUNTINGTON AND HIS LOS ANGELES ALLIES.**  
Here this issue of The Times reaches the Capitol at Washington, the Commerce Committee of the Senate will probably have heard the delegations from Los Angeles on the harbor question; but whatever the outcome of the matter in that legislative adjunct may be, there can be no question as to the right side of this proposition.

The United States government has already expended nearly a million of dollars for the improvement and construction of a harbor at San Pedro. It is the natural site for a harbor, as even the veriest novice may see by looking the ground over; but beyond that, it has been so maintained by the very highest authorities in the service of the government, after repeated surveys and inspections.

If there is no point in the removal of the harbor site to Santa Monica for the Huntington outfit, why should that concern so persistently insist upon it? If Santa Monica hasn't a cinch concealed in it somewhere, does any sane person think for a moment that Huntington would be in favor of it? We know better! The plotter is not built that way. Now in constructing a deep-water harbor at San Pedro, no hardship is to be worked upon the Southern Pacific; if there was The Times would oppose it, for we appreciate the fact that all railways should have an equal and fair chance at tide water, where ship and rail meet. The Southern Pacific has a line to San Pedro; it is well entrenched there; the government has already expended a colossal sum there, and the people and the official engineers of the government want the deep-water harbor established there. Then why this vigorous opposition to the project? Why does not Mr. Huntington join us in asking an appropriation for San Pedro if there is nothing rotten in Denmark?

As a matter of fact, Mr. Huntington and his hired men have not advanced a single argument as to why Santa Monica is a better site for a harbor than San Pedro; in fact, they know that the construction of a deep-water harbor in the open roadstead at Santa Monica is a physical impossibility, and that never, so long as time endures, will there be a safe harbor at that port. The Huntington scheme is so gaudy that even a schoolboy can see through it. It is this: The Southern Pacific has the only line at Santa Monica with a wharf extending out to deep water. So long as that road's sack can prevent the construction of a harbor at San Pedro as the commerce of Southern California demands, just so long will the Southern Pacific have a comparative cinch on the traffic which reaches this section in deep-water vessels. Should the \$392,000 proposed be appropriated for the deepening of the inner harbor at San Pedro, that port would at once become a safe and sure refuge for the ships that can now discharge only at Mr. Huntington's long wharf at Santa Monica, and the traffic which is now monopolized by the Huntington corporation at the latter port will be divided between the Huntington road and the other lines now at San Pedro, and the one pointing in that direction from Salt Lake. Every year or every

month that Mr. Huntington can stave off the deepening of the inner harbor at San Pedro or the construction of an outer harbor at that point, means a continuance of the monopoly of traffic now enjoyed at Santa Monica, and consequently so much clear gain for the Southern Pacific.

In order to accomplish this Mr. Huntington has been filibustering. He has injected into the Harbor Committee's report of the House of Representatives an appropriation for Santa Monica, which no one has asked for but himself, knowing full well that it would precipitate a hot fight here.

He foresaw the storm of indignation which has been roaring through this community for the past ten days or more, but that was precisely what he wanted, for he knew that the wily old plutocrat wanted, for he knew that if he could get us to squabbling among ourselves, Congress would quite naturally say, "A plague on both your houses," and that body would promptly proceed to cut out the San Pedro appropriation altogether or else cut it off with a shilling.

This accomplished, Mr. Huntington and his railway ally still master of the situation, for the time being, for such of the deep-water traffic as comes to us. It is to the everlasting humiliation and disgrace of this people that the wily Huntington has been successful thus far in his dastardly design; but still more disgusting and disgraceful is the fact that we should have among our own people certain venal and corrupt elements which have betrayed us into the hands of the enemy, so far as they have had the capacity to do so, and have so set the community by the ears that even the most phlegmatic citizen scarcely knows where he is at.

But never mind! There will be a day of settlement. The venal crowd which has fostered ill-feeling, beguiled this people with hopes of something impossible of accomplishment, and turned traitor to the cause of right, will be come up with. When they light they will light hard, and may the Lord have little mercy on their souls!

## A TIME FOR THOUGHT.

The American people will soon be called upon to decide the momentous question as to who shall preside over the destinies of this great nation for the next four years. And this question embodies also the not less important one relating to the political policy which shall control governmental affairs and the influence which the principles adopted will have upon our immediate future.

Party conquest, the American people no longer regard simply as the triumph of party, but rather as the triumph of certain principles upon which the prosperity and the advancement of the country depends. Our experience during the present administration has made men thoughtful, and has led them to look below the surface of things to the great underlying facts which control party policy and determine its rule of action.

It is not so much that men are asking, shall we vote for the nominee of the Democratic party for our next President, or for the chosen leader of the Republican forces, as, what has the Democratic party done for us, and do its principles tend for the prosperity of the nation as truly as those which dominate the party of protection?

The record of the past is being surveyed with a thoughtfulness never before exhibited, by all classes of voters; the history of the achievements of the two great leading political parties is being scrutinized and compared with a thoughtfulness that will tend to multiply the intelligent votes of the next campaign, and give the majority of them to that party which is for the protection of home industries, which is the friend of the honest dollar and a sound financial system, and not to the party of free trade and a bankrupt treasury. And for this reason we look for an overwhelming Republican victory and for the ultimate choice of the people of the great apostle of protection, William McKinley, as the next President of the United States. And with McKinley at the helm we look forward to an era of renewed prosperity for the whole country, the revival of business, the gradual reduction of our national indebtedness and the triumph of those great principles which are distinctively Republican, and which have forever tended to the promotion of the nation's safety and honor.

A meager few of our people seem to think that this section has declined an offer of \$2,900,000 for the construction of a harbor at Santa Monica. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The mere recommendation of an appropriation by a committee of Congress does not mean that the money is in sight. The injection of Santa Monica into the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill was only a bit of his Royal Silliness's usual slyness, and it was done simply to defeat San Pedro. Even the small fool organ of Uncle Huntington is astute enough to see that.

As will be seen from today's San Pedro correspondence of The Times, the citizens of San Pedro, assembled in mass-meeting, have strongly denounced the outrageous falsehoods printed in the evening Southern Pacific organ regarding the harbor meeting held at the Courthouse in Los Angeles last week. Deliberate fabrication of facts is poor policy for a journal to pursue, even from the low standpoint of dollars and cents.

Some people are pluming themselves because Chauncey Depew paid dividends and sundry "glowing tributes" to California. But that is merely Chauncey's way. He did the same thing for Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, while he was single round the circle. "Our Chauncey" is nothing if not agreeable and complimentary. Chauncey is smooth!

The Cincinnati Times-Star, commenting on Mr. Carlin's refusal to allow his name to go before the Democratic National Convention as a Presidential candidate, says: "It seems pertinent to add that the list of Demo-

cratic 'probabilities' is rapidly dwindling to one familiar name." Wonder if the first letter of his first name begins with Grover?

Kansas is again bleeding. This time it is a couple of editors who have been incriminating the prairies and turning the sunflowers of the cyclone State a blood red. There is something sanguinary in the very air of Kansas. That is where, as you will remember, Mary Yellin Lease is at.

Lord Ronald Gower calls upon the Prince of Wales to discard the silk hat, saying in a pamphlet that "our classes are intensely snobbish, and would follow the fashion adopted by a prince of the blood." It is good to know that all the snobs are not residents of New York city.

The chances are that the fishes of Buzzard's Bay are for a third term. Should Mr. Cleveland have no other occupation than mere fishing and the setting on the bait, the lives of the fishy fellows will be made a burden to them.

Mr. Huntington's reflection to the presidency of the Southern Pacific of Kentucky was not unanimous, the other day. The reasons being advanced showing why the octopus is unpopular are evidently beginning to tell.

"The Favorite Sons," when wending their weary way homeward, will perhaps find some consolation in the words that a "convention is not always angry when it strikes, but most chastises those whom most it likes."

Recognition of the belligerency of Cuba will be money in Spain's pocket, for the latter country soon thereafter will discontinue its efforts to conquer the insurgents, a work now going on at big expense.

As that dear old lady, Mrs. Partington, would have said: Messrs. Platt and Quay are at present instructively engaged in the contemplation of "allegories" on the banks of the Florida streams.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Capital, apparently begrudges Mr. Harrison a second matrimonial term. The Times is more generous. We draw the line at the hymeneal altar.

Secretary Carlisle says he doesn't want to be President; he only asks that Kentucky endorse what he has done. If Kentucky refuses him that Kentucky ought to get out of the Union.

If Pattison's boom in Pennsylvania and Culom's in Illinois should pool their forces, they might possibly be big enough to see with the naked eye.

The San Francisco Call suggests that Mr. Cleveland is going slow about this Cuban war business until he can look around for a substitute.

The Sacramento Record-Union is in favor of the Santa Monica Harbor grab. Of course, considering the railway affiliations of that paper.

A correspondent writes The Times asking if Florida tarpon is rood to eat. Don't know; never tried it. Ask Mr. Platt or Senator Quay.

No wiser or safer rule in politics could be laid down than that those who are to elect the ticket should select the nominee.

Isn't it about time that an expedition being fitted out to go in search of Culom's boom?

It begins to look as if Depew expected to be Morton's residuary legatee. Platt's absence don't seem to make the New Yorkers' hearts grow fonder.

The Greeks are giving our American boys a run for their money, at least. Platt and Quay are in Florida, but McKinley is still on deck.

## AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

**ORPHEUM.** Another big bill is underdressed at this temple of vaudeville for the week beginning this evening. Here it is: The Corby brothers, horizontal bar grotesques; Carter and Gray, Irish comedians; the Verillins, in a novel and unique turn; the Andersons, in their great plantation sketch and dances; the Orpheus Quartette, in comic and instrumental songs; Bisco and Roberts, comedians; Kins-Ners, the wonderful artist in equilibrium; and Gerlie Carter, the time has arrived when all the other engaging characters of this most captivating of light operas!

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## OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR.

(Riverside, Cal. Press.) We confess to a good deal of sympathy with the citizens of Los Angeles in their fight for a deep-water harbor. But we should not be to all intents and purposes the private property of a single corporation. The Pacific harbor league in its call for a mass-meeting to express the people's sentiments on this matter, points out that "San Pedro will be a free harbor, open to the transportation systems of the country on terms of absolute equality. The contrary is true of the site of the Southern Pacific Company and its hired experts, and which would be virtually the property of a corporation that stands for the apothecary of railroad monopoly. The time has arrived when patience on the part of the people of this section cease to be a virtue. When we ask a rich man to rapidly growing community trying for years in vain to obtain a modest annual appropriation for a free, open harbor, that has been repeatedly refused by government experts, while a private harbor, for which the people have not money, and which the engineers have characterized as undesirable for purposes of commerce and defense, is offered \$2,900,000, it is certainly time for free and independent citizens of Los Angeles to express in no uncertain language their astonishment and indignation at so outrageous and alarming a condition of affairs. And to denounce in plain terms the absurd and insulting arguments of those hired tools of the unscrupulous corporation, who would have us believe that it would be a good thing for Los Angeles to harbor her commercial prosperity for a little assistance in deepening the inner harbor at San Pedro."

## WHY BOOTH RESIGNED.

**THE GENERAL TOO DICTATORIAL WITH HIS SON.**

Expressed Displeasure at the Latter's Management of Salvation Army Affairs—He Exhibited Prejudices Against the American People.

**BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.**  
NEW YORK, April 12.—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth gave out the appended statement tonight:

"Since our arrival in this country in response to the urgings which we received to inaugurate a new movement, we have been indorsed by our friends and the public. It was our intention to maintain this silence, but during the last few days news has reached us that portions of our private letters are being shown by London representatives who are putting their own interpretations upon our reasons for our present position. Hearing of this, our friends and our officers who would wish their position at our side, urge us to state some of our reasons for declining not to take another command under international supervision.

"We have appealed to the American people for help and support, and we cannot forget a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that we declare the causes which impel us to this separation. It must be understood that our position has been, and is, a very delicate one, from the fact that there is a personal controversy between us and the Salvation Army, because of our family relationship from the founder and leaders of the Salvation Army. We have repeatedly asked that we not publish our letter of January 1, which has been so wrongfully quoted, as our resignation from the private communication from son to father and brother, we have not felt that we could honorably make it public. The receipt of the letter and the perfect liberty to do so, providing they print it intact. In justice to our present position, it must be stated with emphasis and also those of a later date than the list of January are necessary to an understanding of the situation, especially the letter of April 8, 1896.

"Upon receipt of orders to leave America we wrote a letter dated January 10, asking if international headquarters had taken into consideration all the consequences of the change of command at that particular time. The feeling toward England then was that the heavy financial responsibility of our new building, and our own peculiar and unfortunate relations with the general, and the fact that we had received no communication of any character for nearly six months, made it appear as if a most unfortunate and ill-considered step had been followed by others from us stating that we were preparing to fulfill their orders, and to relinquish our command.

"On January 31 we wrote to London stating some of our reasons for being unable conscientiously to accept another command, but making plain that we did not wish to injure the army. To preclude the possibility of the statement being made that we were unwilling to obey the orders, or the prospects of leaving this country, was the cause of dissatisfaction. We wrote the following paragraph in this same letter: 'January 31: It must not be said at any time that we have left because we were unwilling to leave America. This would be untrue, for we have made no remonstrances, nor have we refused.' It should be carefully remembered.

"First—That London's representatives, after they had precipitated the whole transaction, and forced us from our position, so preventing our quiet farewell and retirement, made the definite statement that we said we had 'lost confidence in the general, and in our international headquarters.' This, which reasons alone by their own showing, would prove that we could not conscientiously accept under the circumstances.

"Second—It would be distinctly understood that our feeling regarding the matters of controversy was known at London prior to the sending of our farewell orders. Many letters passed between us and the general, after our interview with him in this country previous to the time when direct communication from him to us ceased. First, the general's visit was the primary cause between him and our headquarters. He expressed his personal dissatisfaction with us personally and with our method of administering affairs. He objected to the display of the Salvation Army flag upon our headquarters, and he objected to our own halls and homes. He said the time had arrived to cease carrying the Stars and Stripes at the headquarters. He objected to the display of our crests, and constantly spoke deprecatingly of the country, its people and its institutions. Our constant defense and explanation in answer to his attacks only increased the difficulty. With our affection for, and knowledge of, America, this placed us in a most unfortunate position. He, in consequence, showed but little interest and sympathy with us in public in approval of our toil, zeal or success, and in other ways we need not mention made the visit one of the bitterest of our lives. Second, during our experience in America we have gradually become convinced that the system of governing the Salvation Army is a foreign center by laws made by those unaware of the needs and conditions of the country is neither wise nor practical. Constant friction has on this account existed between us and the international headquarters.

"Third—Our judgment has been based upon points that we do not approve, and we have been made to feel that the government is such that, so long as we were personally concerned where, should we have to administer the affairs, we ourselves could not agree with the policy and the action enforced. In many ways our authority was limited. No books could be published unless revised in London; no move ever made in detail in this uniform could take place under this rule without correspondence to gain permission.

"Fourth—The rules and regulations governing the army to the minutest detail were being made in England, the commissioners of foreign countries were obliged to enforce them though they had themselves in no wise been consulted on the formulating of the same. Some time previous to our coming to say farewell, two more volumes came to hand. Portions of these volumes we did not approve, yet such rules and regulations we should have had to enforce in some other countries, if not in this one.

"Fifth—For years we had not been consulted on the important moves and innovations of the army, although supposed to be two of its prominent and responsible officers. Great schemes of reorganization, and our first intimation of the same was through some publication through the inner policy of chance of commissioners was

might in the future have the responsibility for the vast burden and debt involved. (Signed)

## "BALLINGTON BOOTH."

**"MAUD BOOTH."**

**A Harbor of Refuge.**  
(San Francisco Call.) Capt. C. F. Swan of the bark Theobald has published in the Call some eminently sensible suggestions affecting the proposition of improving a harbor in the southern part of the State. (Reprinted in The Times of yesterday.—Ed.) After pointing out the dangerous nature of the coast of California, the scarcity of harbors, the inshore storms of winter and the great difficulty of sending assistance through the breakers in the event of disaster, he says that there is need of a harbor of refuge into which passing vessels may put when distressed and threatened by storms. Such a harbor should be in a place where the danger of approach is not greater than that of the place in which the vessel may be for this reason he thinks that San Pedro is preferable to Santa Monica, by reason of the nature of its bottom, an outside protecting reef and the effect of the coast lands in breaking the force of heavy seas.

He makes another suggestion that is new and very valuable. It is that in an open roadstead like that at Santa Monica, with a beach and bottom of a silty character, the tide would tend to fill up the protected area. All the matters seem perfectly reasonable, though whether the practical navigator knows of instances where this has already occurred he does not say. The suggestion certainly invites attention.

However, the whole question probably resolves itself into that of Mr. Huntington's influence in Congress as weighed against that of all the other considerations in the matter. An exactly similar state of affairs exists with regard to the building of a new railroad. The power in Congress may not be the end to prove as strong as it looks. There is a great deal of hope so long as the people of California make an earnest stand in defense of the right and the conditions under which their prosperity and progress are possible.

## "A Great Newspaper."

(Berkeley, Cal. Gazette.) The Los Angeles Times of Sunday came to us in three parts of thirty-six pages, filled with entertaining matter concerning the southern part of the State. The Times has become a great newspaper, and has an immense circulation in the section in which it is published. It is the best of the kind in the whole of the southern counties, and this brings it in touch with every section of Southern California.

## The Newsboys' Home.

(National City Record.) Through the efforts of the Los Angeles Times the newsboys of the city have been provided with a home. In but a very few weeks The Times raised a fund of over \$4000, heading the subscription list with a cash donation of a great newspaper, and has an immense circulation in the section in which it is published. It is the best of the kind in the whole of the southern counties, and this brings it in touch with every section of Southern California.

## THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

**A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.**

On April 12 of the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

- HOLIDAYS.**  
Saints Hermingild, Eunuch, Caradoc.
- BIRTHS.**  
1326—Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford.  
1738—Lord North, Prime Minister of England.  
1743—Thomas Jefferson.  
1747—Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans.  
1760—Dr. Thomas Beddoes, medical writer.
- DEATHS.**  
1638—Henry, Duke of Rohan.  
1748—Christopher Columbus, discoverer of Virgil.  
1759—George F. Handel, musical composer.  
1814—Dr. Charles Burney, author of "History of Music."  
1839—Sir George Cornewall Lewis.  
1853—Archduchess Marie, sister Emperor of Austria.  
1859—John P. Usher, ex-United States Secretary of the Interior.  
1861—Hiram Blanchard, abolitionist, Massachusetts.  
1881—Catharine Bishop Richard Gilmore, Cleveland, O.  
1894—Henri C. G. Rouchet, naturalist, Paris.
- CRUISE EVENTS.**  
1598—Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV.  
1759—Battle of Bergen.  
1777—Warren Hastings appointed Governor of Bengal.  
1777—Engagement at Round Brook, N. J.  
1801—Fort Sumter surrendered.  
1864—New York Soldiers' Voting Bill passed.  
1868—Abyssinian war ended.  
1878—Fifteen acres of Clarkville, Tenn., burned.  
1883—Capt. H. W. Hovgave of United States Signal Service, arrested for embezzlement.  
1883—Michael Brady, the Phoenix Park murder, sentenced to death.  
1884—Attempted assassination of President Barrios of Guatemala.  
1885—Eight five-story buildings fell in New York, burying many workmen.  
1886—Suicide of the Earl of Shaftesbury in a duel.  
1887—Steamer Victoria wrecked in English Channel.  
1887—McGrath's wall-paper house in Chicago burned; three lives lost; \$500,000 damage.  
1887—Victor Hugo, French novelist and dramatist, died.  
1887—San Juan Brunt hanged in Warsaw, N. Y.  
1891—Strike riots in Bradford, Eng.  
1892—Boston smelter, Butte, Mont., burned; loss, \$250,000.  
1892—Seventeen persons killed by cyclone at Rockville, Miss.  
1894—Strike of A.R.U. on Great Northern Railroad.  
1895—Many incendiary fires in New York apartment houses.

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